# THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
1322 New York Avenue. Telephone MAIN 3300.

CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

Advertising Offices:
NEW YORK, J. C. Wilberding, Brunswick Building.
CHICAGO, A. R. Keator, Hartford Building.
ATLANTIC CITY, C. K. Abbot, Bartlett Building.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....$5.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....$5.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday.....$3.00 per year
Sunday, without Daily.....$2.40 per year

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1914.


A fishing party also covereth a multitude of sins.

Huerta might have known that he couldn't totter forever.

We have a sneaking suspicion that Carbajal is not pronounced as it is spelled.

If he keeps on some of his collegues may want to read Senator Reed out of the party.

Mr. Hobson is probably off lecturing somewhere, but he is keeping mighty quiet about it.

It may be that one trouble with the Senate Judiciary Committee is that there are too many lawyers on it.

There have been no suggestions of Lorimer or C. W. Morse for membership on the Federal Reserve Board.

We understand that Mexican paper money is worth just about as much as cigarette coupons in this country.

A good many of us think Col. Roosevelt was "stretching the blanket" when he said he would break the solid South.

A report reaches us, by way of the grapevine telegraph, that they are burning up Hardwick in the Senatorial race in Georgia.

An exchange says George Fred Williams is single. Sure. If he had been a married man, he wouldn't have been talking so much.

There is a great deal of lawlessness in Colorado, but you must remember that women have been voting in that State for twenty years.

There is a general opinion that the most accurate information as to the future of Mexico may be obtained from the offices of the Standard Oil Company.

A woman has been indicted in Wisconsin under the Mann law for luring a young man away from his home. The feminist movement is evidently making progress.

The government of Mexico has been transferred from Huerta to Carbajal with the same order and which marks a similar event in the United

New Haven stockholders doubtless realize y will never get their money back, but it is natural for them to want to know where

in South Carolina Blease accuses Senator riding into office on a bale of cotton. And torts that that is better than riding into office on the shoulders of a convict.

The Washington Terminal Company has adopted a pension system for its aged and incapacitated employes, and there our people who still believe the United States government will eventually do the same.

There are 2,026,000,000 native field birds in the United States, according to the census which the Department of Agriculture is taking, and Chevy Chase, Md., has the distinction of being the most densely populated section in the country, with seven pairs to the acre. Complaints may be expected from other places, but it is understood no recounts will be granted.

The State of Indiana finds itself in a unique situation, because the governor signed a bill which was never passed by either house of the legislature. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court has held that the law is in force and the only remedy is to repeal a law that has never been enacted. In this case a fraud seems to have been perpetrated on the governor, but the Supreme Court's decision suggests dangerous possibilities.

The experiment of conducting summer classes for backward pupils of the public schools is deserving of success. There is no good reason why those pupils who are behind in their studies should be denied the opportunity to qualify themselves for higher grades three months in the year. It will take time to familiarize parents with the advantage of the summer classes, but it is not unreasonable to expect that by next season it will be found necessary to extend the system.

The House of Representatives should have a poet laureate. Time and oft this has been demonstrated, but never so forcefully as on the occasion last week when Representative Fowler, of Illinois, diffidently arose in his place and recited what he describes as "a few crude verses" of his own composition. It is out of the question that the country will agree that the verses are crude, more especially the people of Mr. Fowler's district, of which Elizabethtown is the center. Crude is a word out of place. Epic, ode, would fall short. We quote one stanza as read by Mr. Fowler to the House of Representatives:

Enough to satisfy man's daily wants
Is demanded by nature's decree,
And should not suffer from hasty jaunts
Of tax collectors, but should be free.
Where shall the taxing power begin
On its mission to raise revenues?
Yonder, just where the surplus sets in,
That's the place to start tax-levy crews.

There are five more of them, but we refrain. Too much is enough. It's an epic, it's an ode. Why should the author call it crude?

## The Nation's Food Problem.

In all the discussion following the latest advance in the price of beef no hope is held out that anything like a permanent lower level will ever be restored. The trend is constantly upward, and the only explanation is that offered with unanimity by cattle raisers and meat packers that the production of beef cattle is not nearly keeping pace with the increase in population, and that the cost of maturing them has practically doubled in twenty years. It is no longer exaggeration to say that beef has become a luxury; that it is rapidly getting beyond the reach of the average wage earner. The turning of the demand from beef to other meats and other foods must naturally result in increasing prices generally, so that steadily the problem of the high cost of living becomes more difficult of solution.

Most of the remedies suggested can at best be regarded as mere temporary expedients, promising no substantial relief. Stopping the slaughter of calves would, of course, increase the meat supply, but even if it should be deemed wise to do this by law, the result would fall far short of providing a plentiful beef supply at reasonable prices. Difficult as it is to believe that the vast United States with its incomparable natural resources and its population of only about thirty to the square mile is drifting to the point where it will be unable to feed itself, it is a conclusion that will soon have to be accepted. Not only are our exports of food products rapidly decreasing, but we are steadily increasing our imports of things to eat, including beef from Argentina and mutton from Australia, an expensive operation that has little effect on prices.

The real cause of the inadequacy of our food supply and resultant high prices is well recognized, and was recently put in concise form by that far-seeing business statesman James J. Hill in an address delivered in this city. Said he:

Our farm processes are still almost incredibly antique and unproductive. According to a careful study by Dr. Carl Helfferich, of Berlin, the yield per acre of wheat in Germany in 1912 was more than double that in the United States; that of rye nearly 80 per cent greater, of barley over 30 per cent, of oats nearly 50 per cent, and of potatoes only a little short of 100 per cent. Such returns from a soil cultivated long before Tacitus wrote, in a climate inferior to ours for grain production, tell the whole story of American farm methods. The best that we can hope for, continuing the slow improvement now in progress, would be to keep production from lagging too far behind increase of population. If we double our acre product, which could easily be done, the chances are that, before our farmers can be educated to the point of doing it, our population will double also. It has increased over 7,000,000 since 1910. This is at the rate of about 2 per cent a year, and the most sanguine person cannot, under present methods, expect from our farm production any such continuous rate of growth.

It is the same with all our agricultural methods, which inevitably must be reformed if the country is to be saved from starvation. It would surely seem that the farmers must soon realize the largely increased profits that await the adoption of intensive, intelligent, scientific, and systematic methods of food production, live stock raising, as well as grain culture. Undoubtedly the country's agricultural departments, Federal and State, have accomplished much in recent years, but most of their work is yet ahead of them, and conditions today, with a rapidly increasing population, suggest that the government may find it necessary to redouble its efforts to deal with the food problem, the nation's very greatest problem, beside which all the others are insignificant.

Who would question the wisdom and economy of an annual appropriation for agricultural improvement of an amount equal to that contained in the rivers and harbors bill?

## A Disappointing Decision.

Recently published forecasts of the Interstate Commerce Commission's rate decision are interesting, and in view of the fact that the decision has already been printed may reasonably be accepted as fairly accurate. The Eastern roads, it is announced, have been denied permission to make a horizontal increase of 5 per cent in freight rates, but have been granted such increases as will add $16,000,000 a year to their revenues. This is probably just about what the roads expected. They have long been prepared for disappointment. Those who are not in sympathy with the railroads will argue that $16,000,000 a year is a generous increase, but when the steadily increasing cost of operation and labor's growing share of the revenues are considered the sum becomes inconsequential. It is better than nothing, but falls far short of being the boon the business world has been hoping for.

If, as reported, the decision contains a rebuke to the railroads for their alleged attempts to manufacture a public sentiment in form of increased rates, and an arraignment of their extravagant administration, with a demand for the institution of economies that will save $25,000,000 a year, it will be proof that the commission is not without a sense of humor. The railroads have not found it necessary to manufacture public sentiment. It has been of spontaneous growth, and would have applauded the commission if it had seen fit to grant all that the roads asked. An arraignment of the roads for abuses of the past is but a useless proceeding. That they existed no one will dispute, nor will it be denied that they have been done away with. They have nothing to do with the fact that the present rates are too low to yield the roads, economically managed, a fair return. But the suggestion that there remain economies, not yet put into practice, that would result in a saving of $25,000,000 a year, will amuse the railroad managers who have been put to their wits' end to make both ends meet.

If the commission can show them, however, just how so great a sum may be saved, they will, no doubt, rejoice. The roads are run down; they need equipment that calls for enormous expenditures that they will not be permitted to make. Of course, the country will suffer. Great industries that would have begun to flourish again had the railroads been granted what they asked, justifying large necessary expenditures, must continue to lag. Prosperity has been given another setback.

## Queer Legal Procedure.

The Freeport murder mystery is developing some extraordinary situations. The woman who has been indicted for manslaughter, and her husband, have so aroused the indignation of the district attorney by their abuse and accusations of a "frame up" that he now threatens to have the woman indicted for murder in the first degree, something most people familiar with the case believe should have been done in the first place. If Mrs. Carman fired the shot that killed Mrs. Bailey, in the manner her husband says it was fired, she is guilty of murder. Sex and social standing and influence seem to have played a strong part in directing the legal procedure, but public opinion will not sustain the course of the district attorney in interpreting the law to gratify his personal resentment.

## Industrial Education.

By DR. CHARLES P. STEINMETZ,
President National Association of Corporation Schools.

Education always has consisted of two structural parts: The general education, comprising all those features, which every member of modern civilization must know before he can safely specialize in vocational training, and, second, the education for his further advanced or future vocations. Now these two divisions have been carried on in the past, one, the general education, by the public school system; and the vocational education by the industries.

In the bygone days the apprentice classes of the industries took care of that part. Now, with the change in industry from the small establishments to the corporations, this latter portion, the apprentice training, has collapsed; and at the same time the requirements have been and have become more strict, more general, more veriegated.

Now, means must be secured, if our civilization is to continue, to provide industrial education. There are two possibilities, one is a reconstruction of the industry, or that part of it, to cope with this problem of the corporation schools or the apprentice schools. Another way is, when you are not satisfied with the way things run, to call on the community, the nation and the State to do them. That is, asking the public schools to educate mechanics which you formerly trained, and which modern industry does not take in hand.

The proper way is the combination of both methods—the public schools and industrial schools. I do not believe any one of these should be handled exclusively by the industries—that is, the corporation schools. Neither is anybody prepared to state that it is the duty of the State and the nation to alone give industrial training. Possibly both will have to cooperate in it. That is the great problem which we must investigate, its meaning and its feasibility and its possibility, so as to make a definite and concrete proposition, and so as to provide those 96 per cent of graduates who leave our public schools without industrial training, to provide them with an industrial training which is sufficient to make them earn a proper living.

Within this big problem there are many other problems which require solution. Detail problems are just as essential. Now, since industry wants this, it should use corporation schools and trade schools to give industrial training to the graduates of the public schools.

The structural elements of a corporation are human beings, and the efficiency of the corporation depends upon the efficiency of the structural elements; and all we can do to make those elements or units more competent vocationally, physically, and mentally is a benefit which justifies the expenditure of the corporation's money in the interest of the stockholders and others. We must now take all we have—all the data of our problems—and turn them into numerical records, so that it can be presented to the stockholders at the annual meeting of the different corporations. That is, we must show, in order to prove that the apprentice schools and the corporation schools are profitable not merely from the viewpoint of general discussion.

I do not believe that any one does not realize it is a good investment to go into and develop that activity; but we must be able to record and show this numerically and mathematically in our annual report.

It may be said it is to the advantage of the human race. That is all right, but the advancement of the corporation is the advancement of the human race, too. We must take this work and translate it so that every stockholder and director of the corporation can understand it.

Then there is another thing. We are here to do constructive work in educational lines, and to do it as efficiently and economically as possible. And that precludes doing destructive work. And as some speakers have pointed out, there is an organization in our public school system which we should not overlook. We should not, on the other hand, put all the blame on them. That agency has the confidence of the citizens at large, so that they are willing to devote to the maintenance of the public school educational system the largest amounts in public appropriations.

Now, because this educational system does not give industrial training today, and does not do what it has not done heretofore, that is no reason for claiming that the public schools should be shut down. There is a public organization. It is up to us to make use of it, as it is powerful and has the confidence of the public. We should use it as completely as we can. To go outside of the public school system is permissible; but justified only when it is proved beyond a doubt that the public school system cannot do it, and cannot be made to do it. That has not been proven; and it will not be proven.

There are progressive trade schools; and we must co-operate with them. But by all means use the agencies which exist, and before we attempt to do something new we must see to it that we fail to get economy from utilization of what we have here. That can be attained as we have seen in educational institutes. We have seen the same thing in our colleges. The industries should take an interest in the educational system of the college and add their influence, which is all powerful; and the colleges, wakening up and doing their work by taking men from the industries.

We must realize that we must keep our enthusiasm—but let it stay on earth; and realize that the corporation is an organization, a definite business organization which we must use. Do not throw away something which may be made useful; because only thereby can you get efficiency and economy in our work.

## Hard on the Weather Man.

In Indiana a society of women meets weekly to pray for the elimination of tobacco, and in Kentucky the church people are praying for rain to save the tobacco crop, endangered from a prolonged drought. Any danger of the two kinds getting tangled?—Milwaukee Sentinel.

## Generous Convicts' Union.

Of the 1,478 convicts in the Philadelphia penitentiary 1,008 have signed a petition for Statewide prohibition. Having tried compulsory prohibition in prison, and having liked it, they evidently wish their friends who are not fortunate enough to be convicts to enjoy this one blessing of penitentiary life.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Efficient Germany.

Germany now has 67,812,000 inhabitants, according to the imperial statistical office—67,812,000 of the best trained persons living in the most effectively organized society, disciplined, in some respects to a degree that would be offensive to American individualism, free, in others, to a degree not comprehended in our liberties. They have increased 7,000,000 in nine years, and, gathered within 208,000 square miles, they have either to be intensive cultivators of their own minds, bodies, resources, and powers, or burst forth to conquer and hold. They began colonizing when most of the fat places of the earth had been seized and now in the great empire of few acres efficiency is and must be the law of life.—Chicago Tribune.

## HISTORY BUILDERS.

### How Gen. Burnside Won in Rhode Island.

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

The late Col. Sabin L. Sayles, who was for a time chairman of the Republican State Committee of Connecticut, and was the owner of large woolen mills in Eastern Connecticut and Rhode Island, was a personal friend of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. He met Gen. Burnside very often at the time of the organization of the First Regiment of Rhode Island Infantry, in April, 1861. Of that regiment Gen. Burnside was colonel. Col. Sayles, in the early sixties, was a citizen of Rhode Island who possessed a great deal of influence.

Shortly after Gen. Burnside was elected United States Senator from Rhode Island as the successor of Senator William Sprague, I asked Col. Sayles if Gen. Burnside was a native son of Rhode Island, wondering whether that did not in part explain the great popularity which Burnside had gained in that State. "Oh, no," Col. Sayles replied. "I don't think he was ever in Rhode Island until shortly after President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers, in April, 1861. There is a very interesting story descriptive of the manner in which Burnside went to Rhode Island. I have heard it often, and I have no doubt of the substantial truth of it.

"He was, I think, a native of Indiana, and I have been told that when he was a boy he was apprenticed to a tailor. The Congressman who represented his district learned of the boy and found that he was a very bright youngster. He therefore offered to send him to West Point, and the boy was very glad of the opportunity.

"While Burnside was at West Point and afterward when he was in the regular army he made up his mind that there could be a great improvement in the muskets which were muzzle-loading guns with which the army was equipped. He was a good mechanic and he worked away at a plan for making a musket which could be loaded at the breech. I think he got some of his friends financially interested in this plan, but he was himself personally responsible. He could not get the War Department at Washington to adopt the gun, and he found himself ruined financially. That was a few years before the beginning of the civil war.

"In some way, William Sprague, who was governor of Rhode Island when the war broke out, and who proposed to go into the field himself at the head of the Rhode Island brigade, had either heard of or seen Burnside's gun. The governor had also been told that after the failure of his company, Burnside went to work somewhere in the West and saved every dollar he could, so that at last he was able to pay all his debts.

"That seemed to Gov. Sprague to be the kind of man he wanted for the command of the First Rhode Island Regiment, especially as Burnside was a West Point friend of his.

"Therefore, Gov. Sprague put himself in communication with Burnside and offered him command of the First Rhode Island Regiment. The offer was instantly accepted, and Burnside gained great reputation for the manner in which he handled the Rhode Island troops at the battle of Bull Run. Then, too, the cut of his whiskers gave him a national notoriety and gave a name—Burnsides—to that kind of beard which is nothing in the world but the old-fashioned side whiskers.

"It was not so much his military reputation as it was a certain kindly, gentle unassuming, democratic manner which gained for Burnside the great popularity which he secured in Rhode Island, and was reflected in his unanimous nomination for governor and almost unanimous election the year after the war closed. I think I am safe in saying that from 1861 until the present time Burnside has been the most popular man in the State of Rhode Island."

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Tomorrow Dr. Edwards will tell of "A Practical Joke on a Man of Affairs."

## Morning Smiles.

**Might Be Worse.**

Diogenes with looking for an honest man.

"What luck?" asked the wayfarer.

"Oh, pretty fair," replied Diogenes. "I still have my lantern."—Life.

**Easy.**

Georgia lawyer (to colored prisoner)—"Well, Ras, as you want me to defend you, have you any money?"

Rastus—"No; but I se got a mule and a few chickens, and a hog or two."

Lawyer—"Those will do very nicely. Now, let's see—what do they accuse you of stealing?"

Rastus—"Oh, a mule and a few chickens, and a hog or two."—Kansas City Star.

**As Usual.**

Englishman—"The suffragests saluted the prime minister this morning."

American—"Did they fire twenty-one guns?"

Englishman—"No; houses."—Life.

**Guessed Right.**

Woman—What is that over there?
Man—Fertilizer, ma'am.
Woman—For the land's sake!
Man—Yes, ma'am.—Ohio State Journal.

**Not So Thrilling.**

A little four-year-old, a most attractive little fairy, suddenly lost interest in Sunday school. She had enjoyed so much learning about Moses that her mother could not understand the change of attitude.

"Why don't you want to go, daughter?" she asked.

"Oh," was the astonishing reply, "I don't like to go to Sunday school since Moses died."—Woman's Home Companion.

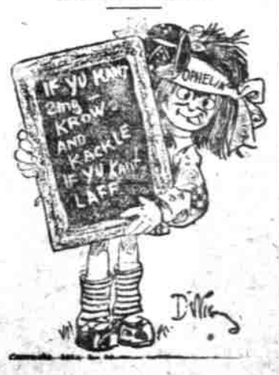
**How the Horse Won.**

A few days after the new farmer had purchased a horse from a thrifty Scot he returned in an angry mood.

"You told me this horse had won half a dozen matches against some of the best horses in the country. He can't trot a mile in six minutes to save himself. You lied to me!" he denounced.

"I didna lie. It was in plowing matches he took six prizes," calmly replied Sandy.—Exchange.

## OPHELIA'S SLATE.




# THE WAR DAY BY DAY

## Fifty Years Ago.

**July 20—Confederates Under Gen. John B. Hood, Defending Atlanta, Sallied from Their Works and Suffered a Bloody Repulse in an Attack Upon the Federals in Front of the City—The Battle of Peach Tree Creek.**

Fifty years ago today the Confederate army, under Gen. John B. Hood, defending Atlanta, Ga., sallied from its works and suffered a bloody repulse in an attack upon the Federals, under Gen. W. T. Sherman, in front of the city.

The engagement known as the battle of Peach Tree Creek was the first of the entire campaign in which the Confederates took the offensive. Previously, under Gen. J. E. Johnston, who had been supplanted by Gen. Hood only three days before, they had met the Federals behind strong works and had succeeded in inflicting heavy losses upon them in spite of inferiority in numbers.

Gen. Hood, the new commander, was of a different temperament than Johnston. He believed in striking hard and heavy blows rather than merely in repulsing those delivered at him. He cast aside the one great advantage that the Confederates possessed, that of defensive fighting, and in his maiden effort as commander of the Army of Tennessee met with failure.

The Federals, who had forced the Confederates out of position after position in Northwestern Georgia, had arrived in front of Atlanta July 18. They were in three armies, that of the Cumberland, under Gen. George H. Thomas; that of the Ohio, under Gen. John M. Schofield, and that of the Tennessee, under Gen. James B. McPherson.

On the night of July 19 Gen. Thomas' army was gathered along Peach Tree Creek, which flows east and west about four miles north of Atlanta. Each of the three corps of the army had secured a lodgment on the south bank of the stream, preparatory to crossing in force the next morning.

Schofield's army, which Gen. Sherman accompanied in person, was more to the east of the city, and was separated from Gen. Thomas by a gap of about two miles. Gen. McPherson was on Schofield's left and rear, near the town of Decatur, and strongly connected with Schofield.

**Aimed to Crush Thomas.**

Gen. Hood knew of the gap in the Federal lines between Thomas and Schofield and determined to take advantage of it. Posting Gen. B. F. Cheatham's corps, formerly Hood's, and a strong body of State militia to man the east defenses of Atlanta against Schofield and McPherson, both of whom he thought to be farther distant than they really were, he ordered the corps of Gens. W. L. Hardee and A. P. Stewart to sally from their works north of the city and attack Gen. Thomas.

When morning came, and with it additional information regarding the Federal positions, Gen. Hood found that he would have to make a change in his line to meet the threatening attitude of the Federals on the east. Not only was Schofield close up to the defenses, but McPherson was moving along the railroad south of him, driving in the Confederate cavalry and threatening to turn the right flank of the works and enter the city from the southeast.

Hood did the only thing that was to be done. He moved his entire line to the right for more than a mile, allowing Cheatham and the Georgia militia to extend their lines far enough to the south to cover the approach of McPherson's army.

But the delay occasioned by this movement was a costly one to the Confederates. In the more than two hours between 1 p. m., when the attack on Thomas was to have begun, and the time when it actually began, the Federals came up into position, erected rough breastworks and carefully placed their batteries.

Nearly all of Gen. Thomas' force was across Peach Tree Creek. Gen. John M. Palmer's and Gen. Joseph Hooker's corps were intact, but two divisions of Gen. O. O. Howard's corps had been sent off to the left to try and form a connection with Schofield's army. The Federals themselves did not realize the extent of the gap that divided their forces. In consequence Gen. John Newton's division of Howard's corps was the only representative of the Fourth Corps in the battle.

**Bloody Assaults Fail.**

The Confederate attack was launched by Gen. Hardee shortly after 3 o'clock. By Hood's order the assault was made "en echelon from right to left;" that is, each Confederate brigade went into the action a few moments later than the troops on its right. Consequently the first blow fell on the extreme left of Gen. Newton's division.

In a short time the entire available Confederate force was in action, and the firing along the lines was terrific. Federal batteries raked the ranks of the gray-clad troops, mowing them down in masses. The fields were strewn with dead and dying.

Owing to the movements of the Confederate line to the right, before the battle opened, it was so contracted in front of Thomas that Palmer's corps did not come under fire, it being too far to the west. Practically the entire strength of Hardee's and Stewart's corps, at least 20,000 men, was brought to bear upon Newton's division of Howard, and the three divisions of Hooker's corps, which, together, could not have numbered more than 20,000.

Conditions that had existed earlier in the campaign now being reversed—with the Confederates assaulting and the Federals meeting them behind breastworks—the Southern troops were everywhere defeated with great loss.

At one time, when the right of Newton's line was thrown back by the onslaught and it appeared to the men of Gen. William T. Ward's division that it was being driven in confusion, they charged the Confederates without orders from their commander, and not only regained what little ground had been lost but shattered the Confederate ranks.

Again, in an angle between Ward's and Gen. John W. Geary's divisions, near Colliers Mill, the Federal crossfire was so destructive that the ground was actually covered by the dead and wounded. Gen. Geary's fatigue parties buried 499 Confederates in that vicinity.

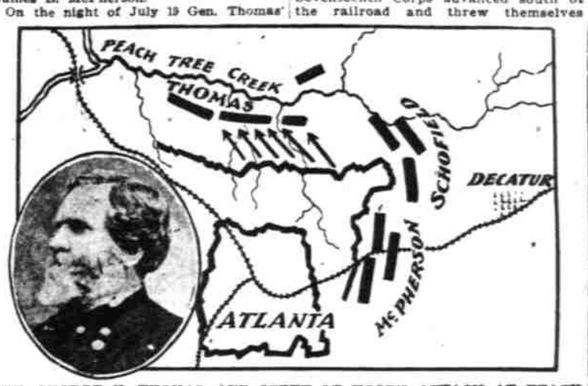
Again and again the Confederate officers rallied their men and advanced through the thick underbrush against the Federal lines, only to be sent reeling back under a murderous fire. When an attempt was made to swing around Gen. Newton's left flank, which was in the air, Gen. Thomas in person came up with guns from the rear, and placing them to sweep the valley of Pea Vine Creek, a narrow stream that was on Newton's left, warded off the enemy.

About 6 o'clock, when one of Gen. Hardee's divisions was so badly shattered that it was about to be replaced by another for a final assault upon the Federals, he received an urgent call from Gen. Hood to send a division to re-enforce Cheatham on the east defenses of the city.

Gen. Hardee obeyed the order, but this change in his program prevented further fighting that day. At night the Confederates re-entered their defenses and the Federals threw up intrnchments along their front.

The call for aid for Gen. Cheatham was caused by the determined operations of the Federals under Gens. Schofield and McPherson.

The movements of the latter during the day had been especially effective. Following the railroad, he had pushed Wheeler's Confederate cavalry back to the very defenses of the city. Gen. W. O. Gresham's division of F. P. Blair's Seventeenth Corps advanced south of the railroad and threw themselves




GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS, AND SCENE OF HOOD'S ATTACK AT PEACH TREE CREEK.

(Photo from negative in the War Department collection; map based on the official records.

Arrows indicate direction of the Confederate attack.

against the cavalrymen who were defending a small, bald hill near the Confederate works. Gresham fell at the head of his men, terribly wounded, but his attack had been so telling that Gen. Hood feared for the safety of his line at that point, and about 6 o'clock sent the order for re-enforcements to Gen. Hardee, which halted the fighting along Peach Tree Creek.

The Federal losses in the battle were approximately 340 killed and 1,267 wounded, a total of 1,707. The Confederate losses are especially difficult to determine, but a careful analysis would indicate them to have been about 800 killed and more than 4,500 wounded. Gen. Thomas reported the capture of 360 prisoners.

The repulse gave Gen. Hood a taste of Thomas' fighting that he did not relish, but it did not swerve him from his plan of an offensive campaign. His next blow, which was to be in a measure more successful, was to fall upon the extreme left of the Federals on July 22.

**Tomorrow—Early Makes Good His Retreat.**

## THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

**James II Badly Defeated There on July 1, 1690.**

The battle of the Boyne took place on July 1, 1690 (old style), or July 11, according to the Gregorian calendar, at Bridgetown. The 12th of July is usually the day of celebration, as the Irish Protestants feel that this day more rightly commemorates both the battle of the Boyne and the battle of Aughrim.

James II, who was dethroned following the revolution started by Prince William, of Orange, fled into France, where he took refuge under the sheltering wings of Louis XIV. The English throne was then declared vacant and William was named protector, to be crowned as king on February 2, 1689.

Catholic Ireland revolted against the rule of a Protestant king. The sympathy of France was with Ireland, and Louis XIV began his plans to replace James II on the throne. After much persuasion James II was prevailed upon to return to the British Isles, and he landed in the Bay of Kinsale, Ireland, with 1,200 English soldiers and a small French force. He went directly to Dublin and convoked the Parliament, and his force soon grew in numbers until it comprised about 30,000 men.

Prince William, who had become William III, sent Marshal von Schomberg and eighteen regiments of infantry with orders to make a quick march to Dublin and thus quell James' insurrection. Upon the approach of the English troops, who numbered about 36,000, the Irish army beat a retreat and crossed the Boyne, taking up an excellent defensive position near Drogheda. William III, who led the first reconnoitering party which advanced to learn the position of the Irish army, was struck in the shoulder by a bullet. His enemies thought him mortally wounded and the news was flashed to Dublin and from there to France. The wound, however, proved to be very slight and William continued throughout the day to lead his troops in every engagement. After severe fighting the English army succeeded in crossing the Boyne, despite a heavy fire, in which von Schomberg was killed.

The Irish retreat was turned to a rout, and James II, who had watched the fighting from the heights of Dunmore, some distance away, was among the first to flee. The Irish losses are estimated at about 1,500, while William III only lost 500. This battle, while not an important engagement from a military standpoint, had far-reaching consequences, as it quelled the revolution in Ireland.

The story is told that James II on arriving at the palace in Dublin was met by one of the court ladies, who asked: "What is the matter, your majesty?"

"The Irish are cowards," he replied, "and are running for their lives."

"But it is you, then," was the rejoinder, "who have won the race."—New York Sun.

**The Latest Dance.**

Reginald De Barchus, prodigiuate son of a millionaire soapmaker, sat up in bed and moaned for water.

"This is the end of my social career," he muttered. "I drank too much last night at the ball and staggered into everybody."

"'Ardly, sir, 'ardly," murmured his valet apologetically. "Hevery one's praising you for hinventing a new dance."—Exchange.

## THE OPEN FORUM.

### Commends The Herald's Stand on the Commissionership Fight.

To the Editor: Your several editorials on the Newman Revolution have had my warmest approbation and admiration, for moderation, forcible logic and sound conclusions. They need no word of any one to add to the weight that they must have carried wherever and by whom read. They were impartial and patriotic to the best interests of Washington.

It is with reluctance I criticise the President, but I have placed myself on record as in strong protest against the prohibition bar that the President laid down at the beginning of the agitation for appointing the District Commissioners, and I am egotistical enough to say now that the danger I then pointed out, is developing exactly. Municipal reforms and experiments are in the dumpheap of folly universally. The great Henry George and Tom Johnson, may be exceptions, because they laid down great principles ahead of their time and fought and I believe died for them, but they are exceptions.

Any man who has served in municipal office and got even an A B C lesson in managing a municipality in its various departments must scoff at young, verdant reformers assuming office with their ideals ripe in their head, believing they can whirl around like a top 350,000 people to their way of thinking. To upset at a stroke of their pen the established systems of taxation, utilities control, police affairs, public health, etc., is indeed a child's dream. That the two Commissioners appointed by the President were selected with these great ideals and ambitions, and that they were qualified by not being interested in real estate or owners of it is a most unwarrantable and extraordinary qualification. What have they accomplished or can any one guess what they will accomplish with what I can with substantial reasons say are two-thirds of the real substantial people of the District antagonistic to them?

The rule of the people is a catching delusion; a monstrous humbug. All men deserve consideration by government, no one denies, but the backbone of the country will deny that government and business shall be managed by failures of mankind, because they are failures; the fittest has survived them.

Putting all other considerations aside, one thing is self-evident, and that is the District is the sufferer, by all this quarreling. We are in a fog of dismay through the stupid opposition of men on the "Hill"; no one would ever know they were there except they play mad dog trying to bite the District. Now on top of this we have the head of our municipal government usurping the office, and the people irrespective of party having no confidence in him, because placed their to carry out dreams that are utterly impossible and impractical. If Mr. Newman was a man measuring up to the full qualification of the office he holds, he would immediately relinquish the office and not stay to simply draw a salary from a people that from the first have not wanted a theorist and experiment. I am for the President in the big things for the nation he is so quietly working out, but absolutely against him in his attempt to force upon the people of this city, who have in years past and are today substantially working for its best interests and growth, notwithstanding some of these men have the criminal stain upon them of having been successful.

ELIJAH E. KNOTT.

### "Tommyrot" About Titles.

To the Editor: Would your paper be willing to publish something horridly unpopular and unpatriotic? You conduct one of the broadest minded papers in the country it is true, but there may be a limit to your charity.

However, I am venturing to protest against all this tommyrot about American heiresses marrying titles. Really, I don't object to the American eagle screaming all it wants; but, when it gets to clucking like an old hen, it is time for a call down. Our men, the best of them, are fine fellows, of course; but it is somewhat egotistical for them to assume the monopoly on good points against the world, and it seems reasonable to assume that some of the heiresses who marry foreigners do so because they love them. Some foreigners, especially of the better class, are very charming men, and perhaps the heiresses like them. And, it is most uncomplimentary to our girls to talk for granted that these noblemen marry them only for their money; is it not within the bounds of possibility that some noblemen like American girls?

At best, it is provincial and narrow to "knock" foreigners habitually; if our men would cast aside prejudice and look them over as man to man, they might find some good points worth copying; for instance, foreigners never chew tobacco; that in itself, may be an inducement to heiresses who can pick and choose. Another nice thing about foreign men, in general, is that they do not talk "business" all the time. The other day in a street car I sat near a man who entertained (?) the lady with him by explaining all about his bills of lading, contracts, and so on. The girl listened with an air of rapt attention which deceived her fatuous companion, but did not deceive me, for no normal girl wants to hear much about a man's business. She would rather hear about her beautiful eyes, and the Frenchman knows that; so don't grumble, my fine American, if he cuts you out when you are after the heiress yourself.

And, as for introducing bills in Congress for the regulation of such matters, how about class legislation?

H. L. H.

### Why Not Pensions for All?

Subject to the provision that the date of marriage must have been prior to June 27, 1908, every widow of one who fought on the "right" side in the civil war receives a pension. As the Herald says, the object of this provision was to discourage the industry of wedlock between designing women and old soldiers tottering on the brink of the grave.

Now comes the annual raid. This time it takes the form of a bill under the operation of which, no matter what the date of marriage, to a veteran, all widows shall be pensioned, thus stimulating rather than discouraging the industry referred to. It is estimated that with the removal of this limitation will come an addition of $7,500,000 to the yearly disbursements.

Of course, protests will be futile. They always come and they always go—unheeded. After the limitation has been set aside, why not so amend the appropriation bill as to pension the second husband of every widow who sees fit to marry again, with reversion in favor of the descendants? Then all the sisters and cousins and aunts might assert a claim. Tearfully, of course.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' th' Year.

(Written expressly for The Herald)
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

### EXAMPLES.

(Copyright, 1914.)

I love the pine tree with its green,
December or July,
That 'spite her "pining" 's ever seen
A-smiling at the sky.

I love the willow by the brook
Her constant vigil keeping
Who lends rare beauty to her nook
In spite of all her "weeping."

If so I weep, or so I pine,
May it be ever task of mine
To hold myself amid my fears
Still smiling in the face of tears!